

district, but occurring in sparse numbers on the islands off the coast.

—JULIAN R. FORD, Fremantle.

A Cling-fish New for Western Australia.—Whitley (A list of the Fishes of Western Australia, *Fisheries Dept. Bull.* 2, 1948: 28) records three species of cling-fish (Family Gobiesocidae). A fourth species, *Parvicrepis parvipinnis* (Waite) 1906, is now to be added. A specimen was collected, clinging to Sargassum weed, at Point Peron on April 14, 1957, by Misses J. Arnold and K. Vollprecht.

The specimen measures 16 mm. total length and has the fin-ray formula, D.5; A.4; P.16; C.10. Coloration of the live fish was as follows: body colour a light olive-brown; numerous small ocelli over all the body except the abdomen, on the throat aggregated to form several light brown transverse lines; larger brown spots present along the dorsal mid-line; through the eye a horizontal, reddish-brown line. The fins unmarked except for rust-coloured margin on the caudal fin. Preservation in 5% formalin resulted in loss of live pigmentation, the colour fading to dull yellowish-brown.

In his description of the species (*Rec. Aust. Mus.*, 6 (3), 1906: 202), Waite placed it in the genus *Diplocrepis*. Under this generic name he recorded and figured the fish in the *Handbook of South Australian Fishes* (1923). Whitley (*Aust. Zool.*, 6, 1931: 325) considered the species not cogeneric with typical *Diplocrepis* (New Zealand) and erected for it a new genus, *Parvipinnis*.

Previously the species was known only from south-eastern Australia.

—N. E. MILWARD, Perth.

Occurrence of the Fork-tailed Swift in the South-West, 1956.
—At Rottnest Island on January 29, 1956, P. S. Stone, W. C. Ford and I saw a loose flock of about 100 Fork-tailed Swifts (*Apus pacificus*) at 7.30 a.m. near West End, slowly moving towards the south-east at heights ranging from a few feet to about 100 feet above the ground. As this flock moved towards Kwinana, it was joined by another large flock moving in from the sea near Carnac Island. Several smaller flocks of Fork-tailed Swifts were observed in passage between 7.30 and 8.15 a.m. at West End, and towards midday, individuals were seen flying over the western part of Rottnest Island while they hawked insects. The original flock was also feeding. During this period, the weather was fine and extremely hot with fairly strong easterly winds in the morning. A northern low pressure system dominated the weather over most of the State.

Fork-tailed Swifts were later observed on several occasions at Hamilton Hill, three miles south-east of Fremantle. W. C. Ford and I observed a large compact flock of about 400, at 7.30 a.m. on February 2, working their way against a gentle south-easterly wind. A few minutes later, a second flock of about 2,000 swifts was seen circling at about 1,000 feet above the ground, their general movement also being towards the south-east. On the morning of February 5, W. C. Ford heard a flock calling but